

REMARKS

The applicants respectfully request that the preliminary amendment be entered. Support for newly added claims 91-103 can be found in at least examples 1, 2, 4 and 7 and in the specification at pages 2, 3 and 13. These examples are microemulsion forming concentrates. Claim 104 is identical to claim 1 of Herold, US Publication No. 2003-0148889 ("Herold"). Claims 1 and 91-104 are now in this application.

Herold, was published on August 7, 2003 and claims benefit to an earlier filing date of September 26, 2001. Claim 104 is identical to claim 1 of Herold. Claim 91 corresponds to claims 1-3 of Herold. Since claim 92 uses closed language "consisting of" and excludes any other ingredients, claim 92 encompasses claims 4 and 5 of Herold. Claim 93 corresponds to claim 6 of Herold. Claim 94 corresponds to claim 7 of Herold. Claim 95 corresponds to claim 8 of Herold. Claim 96 corresponds to claims 9-11 of Herold. Claim 97 corresponds to claim 12 of Herold. Claim 98 corresponds to claim 13 of Herold. Claim 99-103 corresponds to claims 21, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of Herold. Examples 1, 2, 4 and 7 were disclosed in the provisional application Serial No. 60/250,547 filed December 1, 2000. This is over 9 months before the provisional application of Herold was filed.

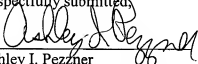
The applicants respectfully request that an interference be declared. The count of the interference should be (a) claim 1 of Herold or (b) claim 1 of Herold or claim 91 of this application.

The applicants believe the claims 91-103 of this application would correspond to count 1. The applicants believe that all the allowed claims of Herold, claims 1-13, 21-23 and 29-36 would correspond to count 1. None of the Herold's claims are patentably distinct.

The herbicide concentrate containing 2,4-D is typically diluted with over about 90% water depending on the application and the crop being treated. For example, the herbicide concentrate containing 2,4-D is typically diluted with about 87.5 to 99.5% by weight water. This is the typical standard (see for example Weedar[®] 64 from Nufarm (see enclosed), which describes a dilution of a ½ a pint up to 3 pints of 2,4-D amine herbicide to 3 gallons up to 15 gallons of water (with the lower limit of water being 3 pints of 2,4-D amine herbicide to 3 gallons of water (87.5% water) and the upper limit being ½ pint of 2,4-D amine herbicide to 15 gallons of water (99.58% water))) and (Nufarm Weedone[®] LV4 EC (see enclosed) discloses a dilution range of 1 pint of 2,4-D amine herbicide to 1 gallons of water (87.5% water) and 1 pint of 2,4-D amine herbicide to 30 gallons of water (99.6% water)). A typical range for diluting 2,4-D amine herbicides is with 87.5 to 99.6% by weight water. Therefore, the dilution rate claimed in Herold is not novel or unobvious in view of this application.

Applicant believes no fee is due with this response. However, if a fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 03-2775, under Order No. 00306-00355-US from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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Enclosure: Weedar[®] 64 from Nufarm and Nufarm Weedone[®] LV4 EC

333003_1



Weedar® 64

Broadleaf Herbicide



The 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer

TO CONTROL SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CEREAL GRAINS, CORN, SORGHUM, RICE, SUGARCANE, SOYBEANS (Preplant only), TURF, NON-CROP AREAS, AND CERTAIN AQUATIC APPLICATIONS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 46.8%*

INERT INGREDIENTS: 53.2%
100.0%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 38.9% by weight or 3.8 pounds per gallon. Isomer specific by AOAC method No. 978.05

EPA Reg. No. 71368-1

EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER - PELIGRO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside for Additional Precautionary Statements.

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 877-325-1840.

Manufactured By:
Nufarm, Inc.,
Burr Ridge, IL
071368.00001.20030922.w64bh

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

HOT LINE NUMBER
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS
This product contains a phenoxy herbicidal chemical. There is no specific antidote. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and protective eye wear. A chemical-resistant apron should also be worn when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE (personal protective equipment) may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

For containers over 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

For containers of 5 gallons or more, a mechanical transfer system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of the container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes unless thoroughly cleaned.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes (except as specifically recommended on this label) especially in areas where grapes, cotton, tomatoes or other susceptible plants are grown.

Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead (sprinkler) irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, and cotton.

Do not apply WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide directly to, or permit to drift onto cotton, okra, grapes, tomatoes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not apply near susceptible plants since very small quantities of the 2,4-D will cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Crops contacted by WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction.

Do not apply when a temperature air inversion exists. Such a condition is characterized by little or no air movement and an increase in air temperature with an increase in height. In humid regions, a fog or mist may form. An inversion may be detected by producing a smoke column and checking for a layering effect. If questions exist pertaining to the existence of an inversion, consult with local weather services before making an application.

Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Drift from aerial or ground application may be reduced by: (1) applying as near to the target as possible in order to obtain coverage; (2) by increasing the volume of spray mix per acre; (3) by decreasing the pounds of pressure at the nozzle tips; and (4) by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; (5) by not applying when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or valuable plants.

MIXING AND LOADING: Most cases of ground water contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of ground water supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent ground water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It Is A Violation Of Federal Law To Use This Product In A Manner Inconsistent With Its Labeling.

Read entire label before using this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water is: coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

For ornamental turf uses (golf courses, cemeteries, parks and other turf grass areas), do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Store in original container in a dry, secured storage area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate ground water. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL - NONRETURABLE PLASTIC: Triple rinse or (equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

RETURABLE - REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: After use, return the container to the point of purchase or designated locations. This container must only be refilled with WEEDAR® 64 Herbicide. DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions and damaged or worn out threads on closure devices. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. If the container is not being refilled, return it to the point of purchase.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide through any type of irrigation system. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Add about one-half the water to the mixing tank, then add WEEDAR® 64 with agitation and finally the rest of water with continuing agitation.

NOTE: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactants to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds but also may reduce selectivity to crops, resulting in crop damage.

COMPATIBILITY

If WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide is to be tank mixed with fertilizers or with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing.

Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the labels of any products for which a tank mixture is being considered.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Apply by air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage, except as otherwise directed on this label.

Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre for aerial application and 10 or more gallons of water per acre for ground application.

SMALL QUANTITY DILUTION TABLE

To spray small areas use the following dilution table.

If Dosage on Label shows:	Use this Amount for each Gallon of Water:
2 pints (1 quart) per acre	3/4 ounces (4 teaspoons) per 1,000 sq. ft.
3 pints (1-1/2 quarts) per acre	1-1/4 ounces (2-1/2 tablespoons) per 1,000 sq. ft.
4 pints (2 quarts) per acre	1-1/2 ounces (3 tablespoons) per 1,000 sq. ft.
6 pints (3 quarts) per acre	2-1/4 ounces (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1,000 sq. ft.

GENERAL INFORMATION

INJURY TO CROPS FROM THIS HERBICIDE MAY OCCUR. IF YOU ARE NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT SOME DEGREE OF CROP INJURY DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT.

Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable laws, rules and regulations. Certain states have restrictions pertaining to application distances from susceptible crops. The applicator should become familiar with these laws, rules or regulations and follow them exactly.

GENERAL WEED LIST

Annual and Biennial Weeds

*beggarticks *bullthistle *coffeedew common cocklebur common burdock common evening primrose common lambsquarters hairy galinsoga	jimsonweed *knotweed *mallow (venice or little) marshelder mornningglory (common, ivy, woolly) *musk thistle (***) mustards (except blue mustard) pepper weeds (except perennial)	**pigweeds (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) prickly lettuce ragweed (common or giant) rough fleabane *Russian thistle *Salsify (western or common) *smartweeds (annual species) sowthistles (annual or spiny)	sunflower *vervans vetches wild carrot wild lettuce wild parsnips
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Perennial Weeds

*bindweed (hedge, field, European) blue lettuce *Canada thistle catnip chicory dandelion *docks	*dogbanes *goldenrod *ground ivy healall *hoary cress *ironweed	Jerusalem artichoke many flowered aster *nettles (including stinging) *orange hawkweed plantains sowthistle (perennial)	*vervains *wild garlic *wild onion
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*These species may require repeated applications and/or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

**Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

***Not registered for control of musk thistle in California.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

CEREAL GRAINS

CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale (not underseeded with legumes)		
Postemergence Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 2 pints 1 to 2 pints*	Apply after grain is fully tillered (usually about 4 to 8 inches high) but not forming joints in the stem. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage.
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale (underseeded with legumes)	1/4 to 1/2 pint*	Apply after grain is 8 inches tall. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated.
Emergency weed control in Wheat, Triticale Perennial broadleaf weeds	3 pints	Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, after the grain dough stage. Do not spray during the boot to dough stage. The 3 pints per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply WEEDAR® 64 to grain in the seedling stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS

For aerial application on grain, apply WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide in ~~4 to 10~~ 4 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

For ground application a minimum of ~~10 to 15~~ 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.

Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency treatment as described above is applied.

CORN AND SORGHUM

CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
CORN (Field and Sweet) Preplant	1 to 2 pints	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergence	2 to 3 pints	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is low.
Postemergence Annual broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 1 pint 1 to 1-1/2 pints	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage. Corn treated with 2,4-D may become temporarily brittle. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage during the period of time when the corn is brittle.
Grain Sorghum (Milo) Postemergence	1 pint	Apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or dough stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN AND SORGHUM

Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application.

SOYBEANS* (Preplant Only)

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Postemergence	3/4 to 1 pint	Apply not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present.
	> 1 to 2 pints	Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are actively growing. In addition to those weeds found on the GENERAL WEED LIST, WEEDAR® 64 will suppress or control the following broadleaf weeds frequently encountered in reduced tillage soybean production systems: alfalfa*, bullnettle, smallflowered bittercress, Carolina geranium, smallflowered buttercup, common and rough cinquefoil, red clover*, horseweed or marestail, mousetail, wild mustard, field pennycress, cutleaf evening primrose, common purslane, speedwell, velvetleaf, and Virginia copperleaf. * These weeds are only partially controlled. Apply no more than 2.0 pints of WEEDAR® 64 in one season prior to planting soybeans. After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered. If desired, WEEDAR® 64 may be applied pre-plant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast®, Poast Plus®, Roundup®, Roundup D-Pak®, Honcho®, Gramoxone Extra®, Prowl®, Pursuit Plus®, Scepter®, Scepter 70 DG, Squadron® and others that are registered for pre-plant soybean use. NOTE: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with WEEDAR® 64 may occur and the extent of injury will depend on weather and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present that may be in effect between the time of application and the emergence of the soybean plant.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEANS (PRE-PLANT)

- Do not apply WEEDAR® 64 when weather conditions such as temperature, air inversions, or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.
 - Apply no more than 2.0 pints of WEEDAR® 64 per acre in one season prior to planting soybeans.
 - Only one application per growing season, regardless of the application rate used, is allowed.
 - Do not apply WEEDAR® 64 prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield.
 - Do not replant fields treated with WEEDAR® 64 in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D pre-plant use.
 - Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with WEEDAR® 64 as poor control may result.
 - Do not cut for feed treated hay, forage, or fodder or graze treated soybeans to livestock.
 - Do not apply WEEDAR® 64 pre-plant to soybeans in fields having a coarse-textured soil where the percent organic matter is 1.0%.
 - Only one application of WEEDAR® 64 may be made prior to planting soybeans per growing season.
 - Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.
- *Not currently registered for use in California.

RICE, SUGARCANE, FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE

CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Rice (Pre-plant use)	1 to 2 pints	Apply four or more weeks prior to planting rice. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.
Rice (Postemergence use)	1 to 2-1/2 pints	Apply when rice is in the late tillering stage of development at the time of first joint development. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed one-half inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot or heading stages. Consult local university or Agricultural Extension Service specialists for more specific information on rates and timing of application. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.
Sugarcane Preemergence	4 pints	Apply before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.
Postemergence	1-1/2 to 4 pints	Apply after cane emerges and through lay-by. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.
Fallowland and Crop Stubble Annual broadleaf weeds	1 to 2 pints	Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants.
Biennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Spray while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 6 pints	Spray weed in the bud to bloom stage or while in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated areas for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until tops are dead.
Wild garlic and onion in crop stubble	4 to 6 pints	Apply to new regrowth of wild garlic or onion which occurs in the fall following harvest of small grains, corn or grain sorghum.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE
Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from the soil.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN RICE
Do not apply more than a total of 2-1/2 pints of WEEDAR® 64 to rice per growing season.
Do not use on rice in California without an approved Supplemental Label allowing the use.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE
Do not apply more than a total of 8 pints of WEEDAR® 64 to sugarcane per acre per growing season.

**ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES, RANGELAND, AND
CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS**

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 pints	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing and prior to bud stage. Spray while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if grass seed production is desired. Bentgrass and legumes may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN PASTURES AND RANGELANDS
Do not graze (dairy) cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application.
Do not cut forage for hay within 30 days of application.
Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated fields within 3 days of slaughter.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds In young grasses	1/2 to 1 pint	Apply to actively growing annual broadleaf weeds. Use 1/2 to 1 pint when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Do not apply to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to tillering, as excessive injury may result. Do not apply more than 1 pint until grasses are well established as excessive injury may result.
In established grasses	1/2 to 2 pints	
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds In established grasses	2 to 4 pints	Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. Apply to actively growing weeds.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS
Use at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground.
Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas.
Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

GRASSES FOR SEED PRODUCTION

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual and perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Apply to established stands in spring from tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after grass seedlings have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON GRASSES FOR SEED PRODUCTION
Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

NON-CROPLAND

Such as fencarows, hedgerows, roadsides, drainage ditches, rights-of-way,
utility power lines, railroads and other non-crop areas

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage, but not flowering at application. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondria may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	4 to 8 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON NON-CROPLAND

Do not graze dairy animals for 7 days following application.
Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage.

WEEDS IN ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

Golf courses, cemeteries, parks, turfgrass, and other grass areas

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage, but not flowering at application. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondria may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	4 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage.
Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site. This does not exclude spot treatments.
Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.
Do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS

Mix 2 to 3 fluid ounces of WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide in 3 gallons of water: Wet all weeds and stems thoroughly. For best results, treat when weeds are actively growing.

FORESTRY - TREE INJECTION

For controlling species such as alder, aspen, birch, blackgum, cherry, oak, sweetgum, and tulip poplar

Make injections as near to the root collar as possible, using one injection per inch of trunk dbh (4-1/2 feet). For resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap. For best results, injections should be made during the growing season, May 15th through October 15th.

For Dilute Injection: Mix 1 gallon of WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide in 19 gallons of water for dilute injections.

For Concentrate Injections: Use 1 to 2 ml of concentrate WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide per injection. The injection bit must penetrate the inner bark.

APPLES, PEARS, STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS

WEEDS IN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	3 pints	For control of weeds on the orchard floor, apply using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Treat when weeds are small and actively growing. Do not use on light, sandy soil. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN APPLES, PEARS, STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS

Do not apply to bare ground as injury may result.
Do not apply immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and for 3 days after treatment.
Do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees or exposed roots as injury may result.
Do not apply to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition.
Do not apply during bloom.
Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards.
Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
Do not harvest stone fruit within 40 days of application.
Do not harvest nuts within 60 days of application.
Do not harvest apples or pears within 14 days of application.
For apples and pears, allow at least 75 days between applications.

WEEDS AND BRUSH IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS

(Seventeen Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming)

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts of WEEDAR® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder-to-control weeds, a repeat spray after 3 to 4 weeks using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two treatments per season.

For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 1 gallon of WEEDAR® 64 in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS: Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm, 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 ft) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water with an average of less than 1 foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

For use in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

NOTICE TO APPLICATORS

State and Local Coordination: Before application, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

Fish Toxicity - Oxygen Ratio: Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water - oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen. To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material do not treat more than one half the lake or pond at one time. For large bodies of weed infested waters leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed.

Wind Velocity - Ground or Surface Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 mph. Air Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 mph. The restrictions do not apply to subsurface applications used in weed control programs.

Irrigation: Delay the use of treated waters for irrigation for three weeks after treatment unless an approved assay shows that the water does not contain more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D acid. Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead sprinkler irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes and cotton.

Potable Water: Delay the use of treated water for domestic purposes for a period of three weeks or until such time as an approved assay shows that the water contains no more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D acid.

Water Hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) - Directions For Use

WEEDAR® 64 will control water hyacinth with surface and air applications.

Amounts to Use: 2 to 4 quarts (4 lb. acid equivalent per gallon) per acre. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 quarts when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense.

When To Apply: Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and hyacinth plants missed in the previous operation.

How To Use - Surface Application: Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gal. per acre of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For DIRECTA-SPRAY™ operation use WEEDAR® 64 with 1 pint of drift control agent in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications, follow the drift control agent label for mixing directions. Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 1.0 gallon per acre of WEEDAR® 64 through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOIL® drift control spray systems, apply WEEDAR® 64 in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

2,4-D Acid Equivalent

	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.
WEEDAR® 64	1 pt.	2 pts.	2 qts.	3 qts.	4 qts.

Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) - Directions For Use

For Eurasian Water Milfoil in programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system.

WEEDAR® 64 will control water milfoil with surface, subsurface and air applications.

How To Use: To control water milfoil when less than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is recommended, dilute the concentrate with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not treat within 1/2 mile of potable water intakes. Shoreline areas should be treated by sub-surface injection applied by boat to avoid aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment washwaters.

Open Water Areas: To reduce contamination and prevent undue exposure to fish and other aquatic organisms, do not treat water areas that are not infested with aquatic weeds.

Amounts to Use: Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of WEEDAR® 64 per acre. The higher rate is used in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application.

When To Apply: For best results, apply in spring or early summer when milfoil starts to grow. This timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with weeds the year before.

Subsurface Application: Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of WEEDAR® 64 per acre as a concentrate directly into the water through boat mounted distribution systems.

Surface Application: Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of WEEDAR® 64 per acre in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons mix per acre.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons per acre of WEEDAR® 64 through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOIL® drift control spray systems apply WEEDAR® 64 in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

The manufacturer warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label; that this product is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the directions for use when it is used in accordance with such directions; and that the directions, warnings and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts' evaluation of reasonable tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to laboratory animals and to plants, and of residues on food crops, and upon reports of field experience. Tests have not been made on all varieties or in all states or under all conditions. THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE, ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AND IT EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR, ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS, WARNINGS OR CAUTIONS.

BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION, TO REPLACEMENT OF, OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR, THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

NOTICE TO BUYER

Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents governing this product or the use thereof in countries outside of the United States.

Garlon® is a Registered Trademark of Dow AgroSciences.

Gramoxone Extra® is a Registered Trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection.

Poast® and Poast Plus® are Registered Trademarks of BASF Corp.

Prowl®, Pursuit Plus®, Script® and Squadron® are Registered Trademarks of BASF Corp.

Roundup®, Roundup D-PA® and Horcho® are Registered Trademarks of Monsanto Co.

Weedar® is a Registered Trademark of Nufarm, Inc.

Microfol® and Directa-Spray® are Registered Trademarks of Aventis.

per acre
rate

$\frac{1}{4}$ pint - 6 parts

total spray
volume

1 - 100 gallons

% range = 0.03125% - 75.0%

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Weedone[®] LV4 EC

Broadleaf Herbicide

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

For Control Of Many Broadleaf Weeds And Brush Control In Corn, Small Grains, Soybeans (Preplant Only) And Other Listed Crops And In Non-Crop Areas Such As Lawns, Pastures, Rangelands, Fence Rows, Right-of-Way.

See Label for Tank Mixes in Both Crop and Non-Crop Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isosetyl (2-ethylhexyl) Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

67.2%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

32.8%

100.0%

Contains Petroleum Distillates.

*Equivalent to 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 44.6%, 3.34 pounds per gallon, based specific by ADAC method.

EPA Reg. No. 226-139-71368

EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION - CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See Inside for Additional Precautionary Statements.

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 877-325-1840.

Manufactured For:
Nufarm, Inc.
Burr Ridge, IL

226-139-71368.2004.0123.wlv4ec

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BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for at least 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or a doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid inhalation of vapors or spray mist, and contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower. If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, then persons engaged in open pouring of this product must also wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron. If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or siphon) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

NON-WPS TURF USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170)—in general, only agricultural-plant uses are covered by the WPS — must wear: long pants, long-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes and chemical resistant gloves. After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. The maximum number of broadcast applications to turf per treatment site is 2 per year.

NON-WPS INDUSTRIAL USES: When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear face shield, goggles or safety glasses and chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. For aerial applications in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry.

WPS USES: Personal Protective Equipment - Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170)—in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered — must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mils; shoes plus socks; and protective eyewear. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing of PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned. If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or siphon) to transfer contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

Engineering Controls Statements: If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or siphon) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the

contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)-(6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)-(6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, okra, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays and/or low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible by spraying when wind velocity is low, by decreasing the pounds of pressure of the nozzle tips, and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Do not apply when a temperature air inversion exists. If questions exist pertaining to the existence of an inversion, consult with local weather services before making an application. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water or suitable chemical cleaner, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other spraying. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters. However, treated water may be used for watering turf grasses immediately after application. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination. When using on Pastures and Rangeland Grasses there is a (1) 7 day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; (2) 30 day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and (3) 3 day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a Violation of Federal Law To Use This Product in a Manner Inconsistent With its Labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: Coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mils; shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment areas during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed, or other pesticides. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved State and local procedures. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a low volatile ester especially prepared for use on crops and weeds where a susceptible crop in the near vicinity may be injured by a more volatile product. It is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. In cropland, 2,4-D is more effective than emulsions for controlling hard-to-kill weeds such as Bindweed, Thistle, Smartweeds, Wild garlic, Curly dock, Tansy ragwort, and Wild onions. For best results, apply this product as a water or oil spray during warm weather when young succulent weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. The lower recommended rates will be satisfactory on susceptible, annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the Western States where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control.

Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be 1 to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, sufficient water must be used to provide for complete and uniform coverage. Higher water gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. In all cases, use the same recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. For crop uses, do not mix with oil or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. To do so may reduce herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product.

Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may effect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

Aerial applications should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. Although this product is a low volatile formulation, at temperatures above 90°F vapors may damage susceptible crops growing nearby.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of this product with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. NOTE: This product in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty. (2) If oil is added, first mix this product and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the product is mixed in water. (3) If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an Invert emulsion.

Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D. Alder, Alfalfa, Arishoke, Aster, Austrian fieldcress, Beggartick, Bidens, Bindweed, Bitterweed, Bitter wintercress, Blackweed, Susan, Blessed thistle, Blue lettuce, Box elder, Broomweed, Buckbrush, Buckhorn, But thistle, Bur ragweed, Burdock, Burnhead,

Buttercup, Canada thistle, Carpetweed, Catnip, Chamise, Cherokee rose, Chickweed, Chicory, Cinquefoil, Coastal redstem sage, Cockle, Cocklebur, Coffee bean, Coffeeweed, Common sowthistle, Comflower, Coyotebrush, Creeping Jenny, Croton, Curly indigo, Dandelion, Devil's claw, Dock, Dogbane, Dogfennel, Elderberry, Fanweed, Fiddle neck, Flax bane (Daisy), Flaxweed, Florida pusley, Frenchweed, Galinsoga, Goatweed, Goldenrod, Goosefoot, Ground ivy, Gumweed, Hatogelion, Hawkweed, Heallall, Hemp, Henbit, Hoary cress, Honeysuckle, Horsetail, Indiana mallow, Indigo, Ironweed, Jerusalem artichoke, Jewelweed, Jimsonweed, Klamathweed, Knotweed, Kochia, Lambquarters, Locoweed, Lupines, Mallow, Manzanita, Marjane, Many flowered aster, Marshelder, Mexican weed, Milkvetch, Morningglory, Musk thistle, Mustard, Nettle, Nutgrass, Orange hawkweed, Parsnip, Pennywort, Pennywort, Peppergrass, Pepperweed, Pigweed, Plantain, Poison hemlock, Poison ivy, Pokeweed, Poojoe, Povertyweed, Prickly lettuce, Primrose, Puncture vine, Purslane, Rabbitbrush, Ragweed, Redstem, Russian thistle, Sagebrush, Salsify, Sand shinnery oak, Shepherds-purse, Sicklepod, Smartweed, Sneezeweed, Southern wild rose, Sowthistle, Spanishweed, St. Johnswort, Starthistle, Stinging nettle, Sunkweed, Sumac, Sunflower, Sweet clover, Tansymustard, Tansey ragwort, Tarweed, Tarweed, Texas blueweed, Thistle, Toadflax, Tumbleweed, Velvetleaf, Vervain, Vetch, Virginia creeper, Wild buckwheat, Wild carrot, Wild garlic, Wild lettuce, Wild onion, Wild parsnip, Wild radish, Wild rape, Wild strawberry, Wild sweet potato, Willow, Witchweed, Wormseed, Wormwood, Yellow rocket, Yellow starthistle and other broadleaf weeds which may be listed elsewhere on this label.

Some of these species may require repeat applications and/or use of higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for applications.

Control of Pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliage application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for these crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions: Fill the spray tank approximately half full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Add the product while agitating the tank. Add the remainder of the fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately, maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. Do not apply during cold (near freezing) weather. Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored. Do not allow mixture to stand overnight.

NOTE: If good, continuous agitation is not maintained, separation of the spray mixture and/or clogging of the nozzles is likely to occur. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentration will reduce the hazard of leaf burn.

CORN (Field, Sweet and Popcorn): Pre-plant - 1 to 2 pints

Pre-emergent - Average Conditions - 2 to 4 pints

Post-emergent - Average Conditions - 1/2 pint

Dry Conditions - 1/2 to 3/4 pint

Pre-harvest - 1 to 2 pints

*For Western States - Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming

Use with recommended amounts of water to make per acre applications. Use lower rates of product for easily-killed weeds, on inbreeds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

Pre-plant: To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.

Pre-emergent: Apply product to emerged weeds from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical. Product will not control weeds which have not emerged.

Emergent: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre ground application. Use 1/2 pints of water by air, just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Post-emergent: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. As soon as corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible; direct spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high, use 1/5 pint per acre to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 1 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased.

Do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information.

Pre-harvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre by air or 5 to 30 gallons of water by ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease seed production, and control tall weeds such as Bindweed, Cocklebur, Dogbane, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Sunflower, Velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. The high rate will be needed for tough weeds under stress.

SMALL GRAINS (barley, oats, wheat, rye), not undersowed with a legume:

Wheat, Barley, Rye - Annual weeds - Average Conditions - 1/2 to 1 pint;

Dry Conditions (Western States) - 1 to 2 pints

Perennial weeds - Average Conditions - 1 pint

Dry Conditions (Western States) - 1-1/4 to 2 pints

Pre-harvest - Average Conditions - 1 to 2 pints

Oats --- Spring - 1/2 pint and Fall - 1/2 to 3/4 pint

For aerial application on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 1 or more gallons of water per acre, and for ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Make application in the Spring when the grain is fully tillered or stooled (usually about 4 to 8 inches high), but before jointing. Do not spray before the tiller stage nor from early boot to dough stage.

Use lower rate of product for easily-killed seedling weeds, and higher rate for older and more tolerant weeds. Do not treat grains under-seeded with legumes, and do not spray Winter grains in the Fall. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, pre-harvest treatment can be applied when grain is in the dough stage. Higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in Western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. For the high rates on Spring wheat and barley as well as Winter wheat and rye, consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

For emergency weed control in wheat: Perennial broadleaf weeds - apply 3 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 3 pint per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury. Use lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience.

The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply this product to grain in the seedling stage. For aerial application on grain, apply this product in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

Spring Seeded Oats: Use 1/2 pint per acre with recommended amount of water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern): Apply 1/4 to 1-1/4 pints per acre with recommended amount of water after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 3/4 to 1-1/4 pints per acre for maximum control but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Pre-harvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 pints with recommended amount of water per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.

Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.

Wheat and Barley: Control of Wild Garlic and Wild Onion

For improved control of difficult weeds including Wild Garlic and Wild Onion, apply 1 to 2 pints of product per acre. Since these rates may injure the crop, do not use unless possible crop damage is acceptable. For the higher rates on Spring wheat and barley, consult your local State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Control of Wild Garlic in Stubble Grain and Corn Fields:

Following the harvest of small grains and corn, Wild Garlic often produces new Fall growth. This should be sprayed with 4 to 6 pints of product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of Wild Garlic control program. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment.

SORGHUM (Milo): For Post-emergent control in average conditions, use 1/3 pint; dry conditions (Western States), use 1/2 to 3/4 pints with suggested volume of 5 gallons of water by air or 5 to 20 gallons with ground equipment to make per acre applications. Apply to sorghum when crop is 5 to 15 inches high to top of canopy with secondary roots well established. If sorghum is taller than 6 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Do not apply during boot, flower

ering or early dough stage. Rates of up to 1 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with the higher rates. Do not use with oil. Because temporary injury may occur if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist, use lower rate. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for this information.

RED POTATOES (Grown for fresh market): Properly timed applications of this product generally enhance red color, aid in storage retention of red color, improve skin appearance, increase tuber size, and improve tuber size uniformity (fewer jumbos). Crop response may vary depending on variety, stress factors, and local conditions. Consult with Agricultural Extension Service and other qualified crop advisors for local recommendations. Varieties with naturally dark red color generally benefit less from treatment. Apply 2.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre in 5 to 25 gallons of water using ground or aerial equipment. The specific spray volume selected should be sufficient for good coverage of plants. Make first application when potatoes are in the pre-bud stage (about 7 to 10 inches high) and make a second application about 10 to 14 days later. Do not exceed two applications per crop. Do not harvest within 45 days of application. Uneven application, or mixture with other pesticides and additives, may increase the risk of crop injury.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Apply 1 to 4 pints of product in up to 30 gallons of water per acre by air or ground equipment in the Spring or Fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints per acre can be used to control hard-to-control annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated.

NO-TILL APPLICATION: Weedone® LV4 EC Herbicide may be used in the broadcast method with a normal boom or with direct pipes set 12" apart in 36" rows. When using this product, apply at a rate of 13-1/2 ounces in 10 gallons of water per acre. Maintain uniform pressure and speed when applying.

ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: The rates of application for pastures and rangelands are per acre per application per site. Use 1 to 4 pints of product in sufficient water to give good coverage to one acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage when grass seed production is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 4 to 4.2 pints of this product in 1 to 30 gallons of water per acre. If weeds are young and growing actively, 2 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 2 to 4 pints of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: Apply 4 to 4.2 pints of product per acre making three applications, Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring, starting in the late Fall or early Spring.

CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS (Preplant only)

GENERAL INFORMATION Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC is a herbicide that provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. It may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. This product should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below. Do not use any tillage operations between application of Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC and planting soybeans.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES:

2,4-D Formulation Used	Maximum Rate (per acre)	When to Apply (Days prior to planting soybeans)
Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC	1 pint (16.6 fl. oz.) (0.5 lb. a.e./acre) 2 pints (33.3 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. a.e./acre)	NOT LESS THAN 7 DAYS NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Alfalfa, Bindweed*, Bittercress-smallflowered, Bulbette, Buttercup-smallflowered, Carolina geranium, Cinquefoil-common and rough, Clover-red*, Cocklebur-common, Dandelion*, Eveningprimrose-cultivar, Garlic-wild*, Horsetweed or mare's tail, Iron-weed, Lambsquarters-common, Lettuce-prickly, Morningglory-annual, Moustail, Mustard-wild, Onion-wild*, Penstemon-field, Peppergrass*, Purslane-common, Ragweed-common, Ragweed-seed, Shepherdspurse, Smartweed-Pennsylvania*, Sowthistle-annual, Speedwell, Thistle-Canada*, Thistle-bull, Velvetleaf, Vetch-hairy*, and Virginia copperleaf.

*These species are only partially controlled.

For best weed control at time of treatment, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weed species to Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC is variable. Consult your local county or State Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Important Notice - Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted fields treated with Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide applications until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Do not use on low organic sandy soil (1.0%).

Apply a maximum of one application per growing season regardless of the treatment rate.

Livestock Grazing Restriction: Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

In fields treated with Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

Do not apply Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC prior to planting soybeans, if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.

Do not replant fields treated with Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN NON-CROP AREAS

ORNAMENTAL TURF such as Lawns, Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs), Sod Farms, Cemeteries, and Parks:

Use 2 to 4.2 pints of product in 40 to 180 gallons of water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. Usually 4 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. On turf, apply a maximum of 4.2 pints of this product per acre per application per site. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Use higher rate for hard-to-kill weeds. Use higher rate when using higher volume of water per acre. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. Spray when air temperature is between 50° and 85°F. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. For optimum results: (1) Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours following application. (2) Turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in Spring and early Fall when weeds are actively growing. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL (Airfields, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Fencerows, Industrial Sites, Rights-of-Way, and similar areas):

Use 2 to 6 pints of product per acre. Apply when most annual broadleaf weeds are still young and growing vigorously. Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. For best results on Tansy ragwort and Musk thistle, treat in rosette stage, before bolting. A second application is usually needed for best results on Thistle, Nettle, and Bindweed. Treat Wild onion or Garlic in early Spring and in Fall when they are young and growing actively.

Mix 4 pints of this product in 2 quarts kerosene or diesel oil, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Apply 200 to 500 gallons of spray per acre, depending on the stand. The addition of a wetting agent (spray adjuvant) is suggested. Usually 4 pints per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochie, Marshelder, Musk thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 4 to 4.2 pints of this product in 1 to 30 gallons of water per acre. If weeds are young and growing actively, 2 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 2 to 4 pints of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: Apply 4 to 6 pints of product per acre making three applications, Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring, starting in the late Fall or early Spring.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On roadsides and fencerows, use 1 gallon of this product plus 4 to 8 ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 4.2 pints of this product per acre per application.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand or back pack sprayer, use 4 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established. To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses, apply at a rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

NOTE: Suggest at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground. Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

FALLOW LAND: Use 1 to 6 pints of this product in a recommended minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and recommended minimum of 2 gallons for aerial application of water per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 6 pints per acre on established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed. Use lower rate when annual weeds are small (2" to 3" tall) and growing actively. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. Spray musk thistles and other biennial species while in seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks are initiated. The lower rate can be used in Spring during rosette stage. In Fall or after flower stalks have developed, use highest rate. Spray perennial weed in bud to bloom stage, or in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment or until weed tops are dead. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

BRUSH CONTROL

The maximum application rate for forestry site preparation is 1 gallon 6 ounces per acre per application per site.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, Wild grape and Willow on non-crop areas such as rights-of-way, fence rows, roadsides and along ditchbanks, use 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre in 30 to 100 gallons of water. Lower volume of water can be used unless applying through such equipment as Directe-Spray®, Wobblers®, Mini Wobblers®, Spirometer®. Spray brush 5 to 8 feet tall after Spring foliage is well developed. Wet all parts of the plant thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre may be necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high.

Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-Summer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray if needed for increased effectiveness. Hard-to-control species may require re-treatment next season. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall.

SAND SHINERY OAK AND SAND SAGEBRUSH: On the oak, use 2 pints of this product in 6 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the Sagebrush, use 2 pints in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

BIG SAGEBRUSH AND RABBITBRUSH (For Pastures and Rangelands See Note Below): Use 2 to 6 pints in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For Rabbitbrush, the 6 pints rate is usually required. Brush should be treated and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed. Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and certain other Chaparral Species: Use 2 to 6 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leaved out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed. Consult state or local brush control specialists for most effective rate, volume and timing of spray application.

NOTE: May be applied to Pastures and Rangelands at a maximum rate of 4.2 pints per acre per application per site.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Conifer Release: For control of Alder, apply 1-1/2 to 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, and apply as a foliage spray. Treat when 3/4 of the brush foliage has attained full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2" in length. This is usually between early May and mid-June. Adjust treatment date depending on stage of growth and brush species. This may cause leader deformation on exposed firs, but they should overcome this during the second year after spraying. To con-

tol susceptible brush species such as *Ceanothus* spp., Chinquapin, Madrone, Manzanita, Oak and Tanoak and to release Douglas fir, Hemlock, Sitka spruce or Grand fir, apply 3 quarts of product per acre before new growth on Douglas fir is 2" long. To control Manzanita and *Ceanothus* in Ponderosa pine, apply 3 quarts of this product before pine growth begins in Spring. To increase performance, add 2 to 4 quarts of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rate.

After Northern conifers, Jack pine, Red pine, Black spruce, and White spruce cease growth and "harden off" (usually in mid-July), a spray of 1-1/2 to 3 quarts of product in 8 to 25 gallons of water per acre may be applied by air to control certain competing hardwood species such as Alder, Aspen, Birch, and Willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult your Regional or Extension Forester or State herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

Tree Injections (Pine Release): To control hardwoods, such as Oaks, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac, Sweetgum and Hawthorn in forest and other non-crop areas, apply this product undiluted in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 1 ml. per injection. Spacing injections 2" apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark.

On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red maple, Blue beech and Ash, make injections 1 to 1-1/2" apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year. For best results, injections should be made during growing season, May 15 to October 15. For dilute injections, mix 1 gallon of this product in 19 gallons of water. No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Dormant Application (other than pine): For the control of susceptible deciduous brush species such as Alder, Cascara, Cherry poplar and Serviceberry, apply up to 3 quarts of product per acre in sufficient diesel, fuel oil or kerosene for good coverage.

Application may be made by ground or air and should be made before conifer bud break.

Pine Only: Make application while pine buds are still dormant. Apply 2 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage by air or ground equipment. Do not use this application unless some pine injury is acceptable. Use of diesel, kerosene, or other oil, or addition of surfactants to spray mix may cause unacceptable pine injury.

Christmas Tree Plantations: For control of labeled broadleaf weeds in Douglas Fir Christmas trees, use 1 to 2 pints of this product per acre. Apply over the top of Douglas Fir by ground or aerial application equipment only when the trees are dormant, prior to bud break. Do not spray over the top of pine or true firs (Abies spp.).

Directed Sprays may be made to weeds in Christmas tree plantations of all conifer species, but the spray must not contact tree foliage as injury may occur. Do not apply to weakened, diseased, or stressed seedlings since unacceptable injury can occur. This product may be mixed with Atrazine for Christmas tree application. (See Tank Mix section.)

Herbaceous Weed Control: To control over-wintering susceptible weeds such as False dandelion, Klamath weed, Plantain, Tansy ragwort, apply 1 to 3 quarts of product in sufficient water for good coverage. Make application at rates and timing indicated above if Pines are present. For control of Hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States area, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water when new shoot growth of Hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

Site Preparation: (As Budbreak Spray) - For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 to 4 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after Alder budbreak but before foliage is 1/4 full size. Application may be made by air or ground. If desired, diesel, fuel oil or kerosene may be substituted for water as diluent. **(As Foliage Spray) -** For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after most Alder leaves are full size. To increase penetration, 2 to 4 quarts per acre of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rates may be added to the spray mixture.

TANK MIXES

Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

Using Weedone® LV4 EC and Buctril® ME4 for weed control on cereal grains (wheat, barley and rye): Buctril ME4 Broadleaf Herbicide will control some annual weeds that are resistant to this product and may be tank mixed with this product for broader spectrum weed control on small grains. In cereal areas except Washington, Oregon and Idaho, use 1/2 to 1 pint of this product plus 1/2 to 3/4 pint of Buctril ME4 per acre. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho, use 1/2 to 1 pint of Weedone LV4 EC Herbicide plus 3/4 to 1 pint of Buctril ME4 per acre. First mix this product in water, then add the Buctril ME4. Use the higher rates for larger weeds or when weed growth is slow due to dry or cold weather. Apply before weeds are 6 inches high. Use 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre with ground equipment or 5 to 10 gallons total spray volume with air application. Use higher volume on larger weeds. Using Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC with Diabolo® (or Banvel SGF) and Ally® (or Express®) to provide more complete Kochia control. Offers quick burn-down. Provides residual activity with Ally to control later weed flushes making harvesting easier and reducing post-harvest weed control needs. Controls broader weed spectrum while offering better control of Russian thistle, Mustards,

Flaxweed, and Wild buckwheat. Controls large weeds. Allows for early treatment. Apply 8 ounces of this product with 0.1 ounce of Aily plus either 2 to 3 ounces of Diablo or 4 to 6 ounces of Banvel SGF per acre. The tank mix can be applied to Winter wheat and the four-leaf stage (tillering) prior to joint. It can be applied to Spring wheat from the four-leaf stage through the five-leaf stage. Growers who want to rotate to a sensitive crop following wheat and are concerned about carryover from Aily, can substitute Express in the tank mix which allows crop rotation 60 days after application. The recommended rate of Express is 1/6 oz. per acre. Using Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC and Sencor® as knockdown herbicides for no till: This product with Sencor DF alone or in combination with DuPont, Lesco®, Surlin® or Prowl® may be applied as an early preplant surface application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans in minimum or no-till products. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting. Apply at rate of 2 pints of this product (18 A.I.) per acre with labeled rates of Sencor. Where grass herbicides is used in tank mix, apply at the rates specified on that product's label.

Using Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC and Axtrex® for weed control in forest and Christmas tree plantings: A tank mix of these two products can be used to control weeds and this aid in the establishment of young transplants of Douglas fir, Grand fir, Nobel fir, White fir, Austrian pine, Bishop pine, Jeffrey pine, Knobcone pine, Loblolly pine, Lodgepole pine, Monterey pine, Ponderosa pine, Scotch pine, Slash pine, Blue spruce and Sitka spruce.

The mix should be applied between Fall and early Spring, preferably in February or March, while trees are still dormant, or soon after transplanting. Weeds should not be more than 1-1/2" high. It can be applied with either ground or air equipment. Helicopters have been highly effective for reforestation applications or steep terrain. Uniform application is the key to good weed control. Use 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre for ground applications; a minimum of five gallons of water when applying by air. Be sure equipment is properly calibrated. All screens in the spray system -- nozzles, and in-line and suction strainers -- should be 15 mesh or coarser. Use a pump with capacity to maintain a nozzle pressure of 35 to 40 psi, and sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension in the spray tank. If a nurse tank is used, keep the mixture agitated while awaiting transfer to the spray tank. Mix 2 to 4 quarts Axtrex 4 L or 2-1/2 to 5 pounds Axtrex 80W with 1 to 3 quarts of Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC. The actual rate of Axtrex used should depend on soil type.

Soils high in organic matter require higher rates than light to medium soils. Band application to Christmas Trees - Calculate the amount to be applied per acre. The band width in inches, divided by the rows spacing in inches, times the rate per acre for broadcast treatment will equal the amount needed per acre for band treatment. For example, when treating a 4-foot band over trees planted in rows 8 feet apart, apply 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 pounds of Axtrex per acre. Please read Axtrex label(s) for additional instructions.

Using Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC and Turbo® 8EC in reduced-tillage or no-till systems: This product may be applied in combination with Turbo 8EC for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and the suppression of emerged perennial weeds when soybeans are directly seeded into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Special precautions: poor weed control and/or crop injury may result if directions are not followed. Do not use a rib-type press wheel on your no-till planter or crop injury may result. Apply at a rate of 2 pints of this product (18 A.I.) per acre with labeled rates of Turbo 8EC. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting.

Using Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC and Poast® as a burndown prior to planting soybeans: for broad spectrum post-emergence weed control, a tank mix application of Weedone® LV4 EC with Poast may be made for control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1 pint of this product (1/28 A.I.) per acre with labeled rates of Poast.

Using Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC with Scepter®, Scepter 70 DG or Squadron® in preplant applications in no-till soybeans: For broad spectrum post-emergence weed control, a tank mix application of Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC with Scepter, Scepter 70 DG or Squadron herbicides may be made for the control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1 pint of this product (1/28 a.e.) per acre up to 7 days prior to planting, or 2 pints (18 a.e.) per acre up to 30 days prior to planting, with labeled rates of Scepter, Scepter 70 DG or Squadron herbicides.

Using Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC and Tahoe 4E or Tahoe 3A tank mixtures for Non-Crop Areas: Broadleaf Weed Control: Use 2 to 4 pints of this product plus 2 to 6 pints Tahoe 4E (or 3 to 8 pints Tahoe 3A) per acre. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Woody Plant Control Broadcast Feller Spray: Use 1 to 2 gallons of this product plus 1-1/2 to 3 quarts Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 4 quarts Tahoe 3A) per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when woody plants are actively growing. Woody Plant Control High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment with Ground Equipment: Use 1 to 8 quarts of this product plus 1-1/2 to 12 pints Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 16 pints Tahoe 3A) per acre. Mix 2/3 to 2 quarts Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC plus 1-1/2 to 3 pints Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 4 quarts Tahoe 3A) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars of plants to be controlled. Woody Plant Control Aerial Application (Helicopter only): Use 1 to 2 gallons of this product plus 3 to 4 quarts Tahoe 4E (or 4 to 6 quarts Tahoe 3A) per acre. Apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment such as Microfitt® boom or an effective drift control agent such as Lo-Drift® Spray Additive. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Using Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC and Diablo® Herbicide tank mixtures for Non-Crop Areas: Annual broadleaf weeds: Use 2 to 4 pints of this product plus 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints Diablo. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively grow-

ing. Use the higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth. Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds: Use 3 to 6 pints of this product plus 1/2 to 5 pints Diabolo. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing but prior to flowering. Use the lower rates for biennials less than 3 inches rosette diameter. Use the higher rates for perennial weeds or for biennial weeds past the 3 inch rosette stage. Woody Plant Control Broadcast, High Volume, Stem Foliage or Aerial Application: Use 1 to 2 gallons of this product plus 2 to 8 quarts Diabolo. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre or apply as a high volume stem foliage spray in enough volume to thoroughly wet leaves, stems and root collars (100 to 400 gallons per acre) or apply aerially in enough water to deliver total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment such as the Microfoil Boom or an effective drift control agent such as Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Using Nufarm Weedone® LV4 EC and Escort®, Oust®, and Telen®: To improve control of some target species, this product may also be tank mixed with Escort, Oust, and Telen herbicides for post-emergent weed control. Tank mixes have shown improved control where resistant bio-types are present.

NOTE: All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in recommended areas on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

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CAREFULLY FOLLOW ALL LABEL DIRECTIONS, PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS FOR THIS PRODUCT. PLANT INJURY OR LOSS, LACK OF PERFORMANCE, OR OTHER UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS USE OF THE PRODUCT CONTRARY TO LABEL INSTRUCTIONS, ABNORMAL CONDITIONS (SUCH AS UNFAVORABLE TEMPERATURES, EXCESSIVE RAINFALL, DROUGHT, TORNADOES, HURRICANES), PRESENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS, THE MANNER OF APPLICATION, OR OTHER FACTORS, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE MANUFACTURER AND THE SELLER. ALL SUCH RISKS OF LOSS OR DAMAGE SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER. NUFARM, INC. NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE, ANY WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND IT EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

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